With His Son He Returned to China. but Left Them to Be Annexed in

From the Philadelphia Times.

Still another of the famously pretty Ah Fong sisters of Honolulu will be led to the marriage altar by an American. The Honolulu newspapers say that the approaching wedding in the great Ah Fong mansion in the suburbs of Honolulu will be the most notable event, in point of ceremony and style, of any similar affairs that have taken place there. Miss Sue Ah Fong will be wedded to femuel 8. Hocroft, who had been considered one of the foremost matrimonial untebes in Oregon for several years. He is a Harvard University man, an heir to large mining wealth, and a traveller and policied club man. After ten years of mingling in society in Europe and much of America, he has laid his heart at the feet of a lovely daughter of the tropical islands in the Bouth flees and he snaps his fingers at all talk about the Chinese father of his prospective bride.

No home in all the broad Pacific has been so well known by American and British naval From the Philadelphia Times.

well known by American and British nava sers and globe-trotting tourists for longer than a dozen years as the Ah Fong mansion to Honolulu. Naval officers say that very mes have been so hospitably open in their cruises as has been that Ab Fong the millionaire Chinese in

of Ah Fong—the millionaire Chinese in the Hawaiian Islands.

Ask any naval officer who has been aboard a chip that lay at anchor in the harbor of Honolulu whether he remembers the Ah Fong home and note the fitting of pleasant memories through his brain. If he is talkative he may tell you of the liberal and charming hospitality dispensed in the Ah Fong manaion among the wonderful grounds alled with trees and shrubs from all trepleal ands and of the thirteen Ah Fong girls ranging from coddling tot to winsome young womanhood. He may tell you also of the water covers were laid for fifty and more ruests of the lovely balls in the bamboo room of the many plazzas where ladies and gentlemen were welcomed day and evening and intertained with music and mirth that seemed to have no end. If he has a bit of sentiment eneath his blue uniform he may tell you of the languorous ballads he heard sung it the Ah Fong home, of the blackeyed, oily Ah Fong girls and their skill in dancharmong foreign people there have been

y Ah Pong girls and their skill in dancimong foreign people there have been
more ardent admirers of Americans
in the big Ah Fong family. Long beRawaii became an American possesthe Ah Fongs longed for the union,
en the American soldiers were on their
to the Philippines and stopped at Hawaii
Ah Fong girls were always among the
tin Honolulu to entertain the boys in
e with feasts and public entertainment,
of the sisters have married American
beands, and each has had a happy wedded
Miss Janet Ah Fong is now engaged
marry a Lieutenant in the United States
cy in the Philippines when his term of
vice will have expired next year
the Ah Fong sisters have been educated
seminaries in San Francisco and Oat4, and Miss Martha Ah Fong inow wife
Lieut, Dougherty, in Manilal took high
that Mills Seminary as pianist and comper stillers among thirteen

nk at Mills Seminary as pianist and comser. The Ah Fong children comprise thirteen
rise and one boy. The eidest, (Mrs. Morgan
New Orleans) is about 35 and the youngt (Miss Anna) is just 12. Mrs. Ah Fong
a handsome woman with olive complexion,
rge black eyes and unusually pleasing
anners and is of Portuguese birth. All of
a daughters have her disposition and love
music, and some of them have the Chalese
see and high cheek bones of Papa Ah Fong,
mother's manners and the father's comrcial sense are observable in every one of
s Ah Fong progeny.
Illiss Nellie Ah Fong is now in Paris studying
the She is a strikingly handsome brunette.

Miss Nellie Ah Fong is new in Paris studying art. She is a strikingly handsome brunette, notwithstanding she inherits her father's sianting eyes more than any of her sisters. Mrs. Arthur Johnstone, who was Miss Helena Ah Fong until four years ago, is a deminionale, and the combination of her blue eyes and dark eyelashes and hair and her pink-and-white complexion makes her the most generally accepted beauty of the family Reversal of the sisters have their father's itall stature, but the rest are of petits figures. Three have a pronounced suggestion of Chinese amond-shaped eyes, and nearly every one of them has the mother's complexion and soft mode of speech. No less authority than Sir Edwin Arnoid said that the few days he spent at the Ah Fong home a few years ago were the "most tropically charming" he ever knew in the South seas.

Along about 1838 a young Chinaman named wing Ah Fong came with a shiply intelligent and genial, and with a little capital soon built up a prosperous business in Chinese crockery, silk: and bric-a-brac. the was soon the

leading merchant in Honolulu. He spent money freely and was well liked by whites and blacks in the quaint old town. As he grew in wealth he made love to the daughter, Concepcion, of a poor Portuguese sailor whad floated into Hawaii. The Chinanan's had floated into Hawaii.

conception, of a box of the chinaman's money and his superiority to his feller. From an accepted in an accepted his wife was fine looking a married man accepted file wife was fine looking and a feetic for that land of languor and the control of t

and he was yet absent, the gossips talked more actively than ever. Mrs. Ah Fong and her daughters kept closely at home for a long time and never spoke on the subject to outsiders.

The Chinese merchants in Honolulu began to say that Mr. Ah Fong had secretly gone on a visit to a former wife and her two sons in Pekin and that by the 'aws of China he had come very near going to prison for a long term for deserting his family in China and going to a foreign land. The gossips had it that also Mr. Ah Fong had paid a fine of many thousands of dellars, and had settled down with a good-sized fortune to live all his days with his first family in Pekin. No one seems to know how much of this is gossip or fact. The Ah Fong family in Honolulu has, however, never soen its father since that day in July seven years ago. Every one in Honolulu believes the gossipy story as to the fate that befell Papa Ah Fong in Pekin. Moreover, the Honolulu newspapers have several times published the gossip about Mr. Ah Fong without contradiction.

The hospitality of the Ah Fong mansion

tion.

The hospitality of the Ah Fong mansion has never waned during the years of absence of Mr. Ah Fong. The family business affairs have been kept in fine shape, while the real estate and shipping interests have largely increased in value since the annexation of Hawaii to the United States.

TONSORIAL PROFICIENCY. The Examination of Barbers Under a Ne Law of California.

From the San Francisco Cell.
"Next." called President Calish, of the
State Board of Barber Examiners to a group of waiting aspirants. Every man got up, stood hehind his chair and looked wise. A grizzled veteran with forty years' growth of beard walked in and wanted to get "one of them diplomas." It was the occasion of the first examinations of the barbers under the new law passed by the last Legislature, and signed by the Governor on Feb. 20. The lay of the Governor in appointing the board of examiners has somewhat complicated matters. Nevertheless, ten applicants pre-sented themselves yesterday afternoon and mented themselves yesterday afternoon and were put through a civil service course of examination. Ten questions were pro-pounded. These touched upon the various branches of the trade, such as shaving, shampooing, and hair cutting, and each question had a distinct bearing upon the

"Sycosis" was a poser for many of the "Sycosis" was a poser for many of the applicants. Sycosis is not a nice thing to have, and how best to prevent it was a subject of much earnest consideration and scratching of jowis. Several candidates passed over the question, although they were itching to know just what sycosis means. As it is a Greek derivative, and not being familiar with the dead languages, some of the embryonic barbers gave way under the strain.

Just how that word got into the examination overhood prepage President Calish

tion questions perhaps President Calish may be able to explain He had an interview

Just how that word got into the examination questions perhaps President Calish may be able to explain. He had an interview a few days ago with President Williamson of the Board of Health. Dr. Williamson suggested that in addition to questions about sanitation, hygiene, ventilation, and disinfection this be incorporated. So every barber that wants to be up to date and get his diploma from the State Hoard of Barber Examiners is reading up on "sycosia."

A ghastly array of barbere implements of torture was displayed in the offices. Razors whose last honing took place years ago, brushes whose bristles long since lost their connection with the handles, bottles of hair tonic of varying degrees of intensity and sea foam shampoos were scattered ground loose. Strops were not hung upon the walls so the candidates could improve their tools and put a razor edge upon them.

"Handwriting does not count in this examination," said President Calish. "If we can make out what the men write we will pass them. We have made arrangements for a lot of subjects upon which to teat the ability of these men in a practical way. We can send up to the barbers headquariers and get any number of men to operate upoquand if the candidates cannot finish the job either Flemins, Drake or myself will do it. No man need go out of here unshorn.

"What kind of eggs do you prefer for an egg shampoo; hens or ducks eggs? was a question propounded by Examiner Drake." What is the best hair tonic of which you know? was another question. If the applicant came from this city he generally anawayed "clishs," if from Sacramento, Flemings, and if from Los Angeles. "Drakes." One aspirant had the temesity to answer that his was the best in the world. He will not get a certificate.

"In the removal of Galway suggers do you leave the childs." If a customer desires a policant save confused answers.

Another question that caused more or leaw worry was: What would you do to restore hair only." Every would not be substituted. Another difficulty that is expected that by Ju

That Barber, holding Certificate No. President.

Secretary. 190.

This card must be placed in front of your chair, where all can see it, as required by law. In addition to this another certificate will be given. Although the law makes it compulsory for all barbers to register within ninety days after the passage of the act, no action of a legal nature will be taken by the board until it has had an opportunity to visit each county seat. As soon as the work of registration is completed in this city the adjacent towns will be visited.

JIMMY'S PARACHUTE DROP. Made With Two Umbrellas, but That

From the Chicago Inter Ocean. Ambition to traverse the air led James Stuart, a ten-year-old son of H. L. Stuart of Bell-wood, to trust himself in a forty-foot flight to two umbrellas, which he used in lieu of a parachute. The performence was a failure and the boy is in bed, suffering from a broken arm and nose and severe bruises. James never had read of Darius Green and

his disastrous attempt at aerial navigation. but he had seen a balloonist make a parachute drop, and it looked easy. James even thought he could improve on the profes-sional's methods, for while the man who jumped from the balloon had to wait for his parachute to open, the boy opened his con-trivance before the leap was made. Two umbrellas were the wings upon which the Bellwood boy expected to soar through the air. All the friends with whom he felt that a secret would be safe were invited to see the

air. All the friends with whom he felt that a secret would be safe were invited to see the performance, and a score of them were on hand at 3 o clock yesterday afternoon, the appointed time.

Toung Stuart led the way to a tail tree out of sight of his father's house. At the foot of the tree he had secreted two umbrelias, selected for the purpose from the stand in the front hall. He climbed to the bighest branch that would support him, and poises forty feet above the ground. Then the boy opened the umbrelias. Holding one in each hand, he jumped as far as he could into the air. Both umbrelias turned inside out the instant they caught the wind, and the would-be parachute artist shot through the air. He struck the outer ends of several branches in the fall, breaking the force of the descent to some extent.

James was unconscious when he was picked up, and at first his companions thought he had been killed. One of the older boys set to work on Stuart, and after a time revived him. He was carried home and Mrs. Stuart put him to bed. A doctor was called and said his injuries were not dangerous, but would keep him in bed for a week or two.

The hoy, who is of a venturesome disposition, has made himself fatheous in Hellwood through his perlicus undertakings. Not hold all one and hone and traction. With the had of his sunsquantes he had constructed as furtiles from the top of a bearn to the ground. The our a some bon a large way a long when, is a grown to the ground the out in the legitly through and when he had constructed as further to the appearance of a bearn to the ground. The our a seap bon, and weight through spaces of the ground that and shottped. The occupant travelled swiftly through spaces, revised the growth the captures the legitly through spaces. The secondard the said and shottped the faces in the legitly through spaces. The secondard the said he is all and incided on the ground. The oals a proportion of a barn to the ground which he experienced as the said and shottped.

FARMING IN COLD NORWAY.

SOME OF THE PARMS HAVE BEEN WORKED FOR 1,000 YEARS.

Buildings Nearly as Old-Substantial Old Fences -The Only Country in Europe in Which the Value of Farm Property Has Been Constantly Increasing

From the Chicago Record-Herald. farms in this part of Norway have been cul-tivated for a thousand years. The buildings on some of them are seven and eight hundred years old. Anything built within a century or two is considered modern. The other day an Englishman who was looking at a house to rent for the fishing season comastorished at such presumption, and assured him that every building on the place had been erected since isis. But they are built to

stay.

At Borgund, a few miles west of this place, is a church that was built in 1180 or earlier. The antiquarians cannot determine the exact date, and it is mentioned in the official records of the diocese as far back as 1380. They are carefully preserved for all the intervening years. It is a singular piece of architecture, but there are twenty or more in Norway like it, although I believe this is the best preserved. It is built of logs, thickly covered with tar both on the inside and the outside. which accounts for its preservation. The interior consists of a nave and aisles, with twelve columns, a choir and a semi-circular apse. When the doors are shut the interior is almost in total darkness, as light is admitted only through tiny openings pierced through the roof of the dome. The use of window glass was unknown in Norway at the time of its erection, and the service prob-ably consisted solely of the mass, chanted by candlelight, while the congregation knelt devoutly in the dark nave. Reside the en-trance are two runio inscriptions, carved in the logs in beautiful lettering. One of them reads "Thorer wrote these lines on St. Olaf's Fair," and the other. "This church stands upon hely ground."

The foundations of all the ancient Norway

buildings are of heavy stone, some of them five or six feet thick. The timbers of both the barns and the houses are of the full size of the tree squared off. The roofs are of slate. trimmed by hand, half or three-quarters of an inch thick, and there are sometimes tiles of baked clay resembling those of Spain and Italy. The poor classes of cabins, especially those that cling to the mountain sides, are covering of boards and then a layer of earth and sod a foot or eighteen inches thick. At this time of year they are usually covered with beautiful flowers. It is really not good form. but it is exceedingly picturesque to have a flower garden on top of your house, and it adds so much to the attractiveness of

the Norwegian landscape.
You find the same flowers over here that we have at home in the northern part of the United States, only they seem larger, fulled and more brilliant in color. Botanists tell me that this is actually true, and account for it by the long days. The flower season is short but luxuriant, and when they have it by the long days. The flower season is short but luxuriant, and when they have eighteen or twenty hours of sunshine they ought to grow larger as well as loveller. The daisles, harebells, dandellons, forget-me-note, coroombe, golden red, bachelor's buttons or ragged robins, hellyhocks and other old-fashioned garden flowers that you find in New England may be seen here in their greatest glory. The roses seem to have thicker leaves and richer tints, the violets are of all colors, the illacs are of a deeper pink, the tint they call old rose, and exhale perfume stronger than I have ever known. Snowballs, syringas and other large shrubs make the best of the short summer, but there is nothing in all the flora that compares to the buttercup. That humble but beautiful denizen of the field and forest grows double here, with a dozen or twenty instead of a few petals. It is as full as a peony. The meadows are crimson with clover and the air is loaded with its fragrance. Wild roses climb nimbly over the great stone fences, and bluebells nestle in the shadows. Either side of the road is lined with truant flowers and wild strawberries.

Hortfucilture does not play a prominent part among the agricultural industries of Norway, but in every farm and garden you flad apples, pears, cherries, currants, gooseberries, raspherries and other large and small fruits. which, like the flowers, have a more pronounced flavor and a stronger aroma than the same species cultivated in milder climates. The cherries, currants and gooseberries are particularly good and nowhere can you find such delicious wild strawberries as are served upon the tables of the hotel. At every meal we have no less than

a more pronounced flavor and a stronger aroma than the same species cultivated in milider climates. The cherries, currants and gooseberries are particularly good and nowhere can you find such delleious wild strawberries as are served upon the tables of the holes. At every meal we have no least than three or four kinds of preserved fruits offered with coming all the way to Norway for The waiter does not bring a stingy little jug with five teaspoonfuls of cream, but a great pitcher that will hold a couple of quarte and lets you help yourself. They serve the strawberries in soup plates, so that those who like that sort of thing—and I have no respect for a man who doesn't—can just wallow in the greatest of luxuries. Dean Swift must have been in Norway when he said. 'Doubtless God might have made a better berry than the strawberry, but doubtless God never did.' Comparatively little modern machinery is used by the farmers. Here sand there upon the larger farms you find an American mower or reaper or thrashing machine, but the greater part of the work upon the small farms is done by women, and they use heavy and a wkward home-made tools. On account of the necessity of practising economy, the low price of labor and their isolated situation, farmhands in Norway are expected to do anything that is necessary about the place, and the Norwegian farmer is a jack-of-alitrades. He grinds his own rye, and barley, shoes his own horse, makes his own hoes and rakes, whittless out the handles during the long winter evenings, and is usually able to replace orrepair both household and cutdoor utensils. In this respect the country is a hundred years behind the age.

It is common, too, for shoemakers, tailors, cabinet-makers, chimney sweepers, tinkers and other mechanics to travel like Methodist ministers on the frontier. These itherants have a regular circuit and carry stocks of goods as well as repair tools on their backs. They so from house to house, and, being expected once in so often, work is kept for them. If a pair of boets nee

eastern part of Maine and ran away from home because his father made him pick up alones from the different fields of the farm and place them is piles along the readside. He said that he considered it the most huminating occupation a human being could engage in. Ris soul rebelled against it, and for that reason he packed his few beiongings in a pitiow case one night, went to New York upon a lumber harge as a theway, and became a millionaire. His fate should be a warning to all the small boys in Norway.

From the Charace Post.

The ution, manual ond the labor leader, as new is a finebrual position to stand a strike.

Will the noncobers receive full pay while they see not? inquired a workman.

Tertainly not. was the reply, but the leaders was.

SEAGOING BOTTLES. ncis of Them Getting Information for the Governme

Drifting about the North Atlantic Ocean susceptible to the varying changes of waves and winds, are hundreds of common beer bottles thrown overboard by ships of the American and Russian merchant service and occasionally picked up and reported to the hydrographic offices of these Governments. his is in the interest of a scientific research instituted a few years ago to determine the

influences of streams and currents of which little is known by the physical geographers. The methods employed are simple and the results obtained are expected to prove of i estimable value to commercial interests generally, while removing many doubtful uestions arising out of the tortuous drift of derelicts which heretofore have been regarded as correct examples of the directions ships would take when abandoned to the in-

Thousands of these bottles containing ninute directions printed in seven different languages are annually thrown into the sea under the supervision of the American Navy Department, with the expectation that many will be found and rescued by passing vessels, their location noted and the fact reported at Washington. Each bottle contains a written direction as to what shall be done by the skipper of the ship finding it. He is supposed to note the hatitude and longitude where it was sighted where it was thrown into the sea, and to estimate the probable distance traversed since originally thrown overboard, by which the general direction taken may be reckoned. Reports received at the Navy Department for the last fiscal year indicate that much valuable information is being derived regarding the direction of important currents and that the simple process employed is proving admirably adapted to the purposes sought. latitude and longitude where it was sighted

and that the shaple process employed is proving admirably adapted to the purposes sought.

Russia is closely cooperating with this Government in carrying out the idea and instructions are issued by the Hydrographic Office that any bottle picked at sea by the skipper of some ship not of that Government shall be at once reported. All American and Russian merchant and war ships are expected to note the locality of bettles they may find drifting about and again to turn them adrift after observing the original place they were thrown into the sea indicated on the waterproof paper supplied by the two governments to ships assisting in the plan.

Recent reports present some remarkable drifts of bottles, several having gone as far as the distance across the ocean and one double that distance. They vary from only a few miles to over thirty-five a day, which is almost the average of the usual derelict exposed to the wind and often borne along rapidly by the small portion of woodwork above water serving as a catch for the breezes. One bottle has the record of 4.200 miles traversed in 557 days at the average rate of 7% miles a day. This bottle was thrown overboard from the ship Comilebank, of the Spanish merchant service; another drifted 3,600 miles in 994 days, at the average of 5% miles a day, while a third travelled 3,600 miles in 995 days, at the average of 5% miles a day, while a third travelled 3,600 miles in 164 days, at the rate of 16 miles a day. The latter shows the quickest drift for a long distance of any bottle reported.

Long-distance drifting in the Pacific is expecially noticeable in the reports received

drift for a long distance of any bottle reported

Long-distance drifting in the Pacific is especially noticeable in the reports received here. March 24, 1897, a bottle was tossed into the sea from the ship Rockhurst and, after drifting for 742 days, was picked uphaving covered in a direct line \$,100 miles, or the entire distance from San Francisco to China. Its average rate was 2.9 knots a day. Another bottle thrown into the sea from the Spanish ship Belmont on Oct. 10, 1896, and reported June 24, 1899, travelled 7,600 miles in the interval at the rate of 7.7 knots a day. Still another thrown into the sea September, 1898, and reported fourteen months after had sailed \$,200 miles at the rate of 12.3 knots a day. The number of bottles picked up and investigated increases each year.

bottles picked up and investigated increases each year.

The main features indicated in the drifts are that bottles thrown into the sea near the equatorial and trade wind region tend to the westward and usually bring up in the Wast Indies or on the Mexican coast, as evidenced by the numerous bottles cast adrift between Madeira and the fairway of Cape San Reque, of the east coast of Brazil. Along the American coast and north of the fortieth parallel these conditions are reversed. Here the general set of the waters is to the northward and eastward, and bottles put in the sea in that region usually find their way to the north coast of Ireland or even farther north. This is unquestionably due to the influence of the Gulf Stream, which takes an easterly and northerly direction after spreading out in midocean. Here, too, the velocity is much less than in the equatorial regions.

after spreading out in midocean. Bete, too, the velocity is much loss than in the equatorial regions.

Between these two main drifts, and occupying a stretch of ocean extending in latitude from 25 degrees north to 40 degrees north and in longitude from 30 degrees west to 60 degrees west, lies a debatable region crossed by numerous steamship and saling routes and within which bottles are in all probability as frequently cast adrift as in other portions of the sea. The recovery of such bottles, however, is rare, the recovery of such bottles, however, is rare, the recovery of the Hydrographic Office furnishing but six since 1888. The average velocity daily of the seventy bottles which landed on the coast of Europe was five miles. The bottles which drifted entirely across the ocean from west to cast unite in giving an average somewhat higher than usual, the last two having travelled 11.4 miles and 9.9 miles per day, respectively. For those thrown overboard in the north equatorial drift the average was 10.8 miles a day, while those tra elling along the no th coast of S uti America average and 11.1 s a day. A chart of the north Atlantic shows hundreds of bottles drifting about the ocean, which may some time be reported by ships crossing the seas.

TALKED TOO MUCH. A General Manager Who Found That Talk Was Not Always Cheap.

From the Chicago Tribune.

The general manager of a somewhat prominent firm in the wholesale line was recently convinced in an amusing way that it is extremely foolish to talk too freely with chance acquaintances on the railroad cars. One Saturday evening a couple of weeks ago the man in question took a train for his summer home in Wisconsin. He took a seat in the smoking compartment of a Pull-man and engaged in conversation with three or four other passengers who happened to be also seated there. One of them happened to be a member of the Board of Review, which has the work of fixing the figures at which firms and individuals shall be averaged. ago the man in question took a train for his which has the work of fixing the figures at which firms and individuals shall be assessed. The conversation finally drifted around to a discussion of the principal firms in the line of business which the general manager represented. The claims of the several firms for supremacy were put forward and so much was said about their financial strength and the huge stocks of goods which they carried that the general manager felt called upon to say something in defence of his own company.

"Didn't any of you men ever hear of the Smith-Brown Company? he said. "I know all about them and in my opinion they stand well at the head. They carry a regular balance of never less than \$50 000 at their bankers and their stock is worth not less than half a milflon. I am not giving you tile talk. I know positively what I am talking about

From the Chicago Record-Herald stint light' said the burging as he bend of the house.

Never mind, replied the process was hooking up into the receiver "my e'n near vesting relatives, and i sandre i that I shall not bink of petiting up to tople with you as long to ade left's light of petiting up to reply with you as long to ade left's light of petiting up to reply with you as long to ade left's light or covers use of covardice and tell the tenigh-

THEIR IMPORTANT PART IN BUILDING UP PENN'S COLONY.

They Came When Immigration Was No Joke, and Were Practically Sold Into Slavery - Were Made a Buffer Between the Quakers and Indians

From the Philadelphia Times Several historical writers in this State ave been busily devoting themselves for some years past to the Pennsylvania Germans, and they have brought together much interesting material about a very interestand Mr. Diffenderffer are the bestknown members of this little group of torians, Mr. Diffenderffer of Lancaster who has been very prominently connected with the Pennsylvania German Society has prepared, at the request of that society an historical account of the immigration of the Palatines and other Germans into Pennsylvania in the eighteenth century. The edition is limited and is meant for a rather narrow public, but the results of the author's studies deserve to be more widely known.

Although the German effgle screams no and then as we turn the pages of the book, it is understood by this time that the "Penrsylvania Dutch" must have their representative in literature, like every other important racial element of which the American nation is composed. The Puritans, the Scotch-Irish, the Hollanders, the Quakers all have had their historians. For the good they have done they have been glorified, and for their shortcomings they have been just-fied, so that a little unseemly zeal will have to be overlooked in Mr. Diffenderser when he takes up his quill in behalf of the Pennsylvania Germans. They have introduced strong elements of character into this nation. and their praises should be sung by some

Mr. Diffenderser goes back to Europe to find out what were the causes of this great movement of the German population to Pennsylvania. For a full century Germany had been torn and rent by devastating wars. In this clash of arms the pensant was no more considered than the cattle in his fields. The first party of Germans to arrive were those under Pastorius, who came in 1683, immediately after Penn. This party, numbering between thirty and forty, settled in Germantown, and their countrymen were rather slow to follow them. The movement began in earnest, however, about 1710; and it was kept up with slight interruption until the Revolution. In 1749 no less than twenty-one immigrant ships arrived in Philadelphia—nearly all of them from Germany and there were nineteen in 1752, and the same number in 1753. Some of these brought as many as 600 passengers, though most of the vessels were much smaller in size. There was such an influx of Germans, indeed, that the Quaker government took alarm. Soon all foreigners were required to register, and each had to pay a head tax of 40 shillings, count to about 310.

Travel by sea was at that time at best a very uncomfortable experience, and for the Germans it was more unpleasant than can be well imagined. There were many, of course, who were able to pay their passage money, but not a few had to bind themselves out to service on arriving on these shores, in order to indemnify the ship captains. Transportation, poor as it was, was by no mean cheap. Most of the ships set sail from Rotterout to service on arriving on these shores, in order to indemnify the ship captains. Transportation, poor as it was, was by no mean cheap. Most of the ships set sail from Rotterdam, though some were loaded at Amsterdam and other Continental ports. The immigrants were chiefly Palatines, and they found it necessary to leave their homes in central Germany early in May in order to reach Pennsylvania by the end of the following October. They were obliged to go down the Rhine by boat, and this voyage to Rotterdam often lasted as long as six weeks. The immigrants and such goods as they carried with them must pass through thirty-six custom-houses, which the German Princes whose ruined castless now adorn the banks of the Rhine had set up at will on the riverside. The boats were frequently detained a long while at these custom statons, and when they came at last to Rotterdam, five or six weeks more were spent in waiting for the ship to complete its cargo.

From Rotterdam the vessel proceeded to Cowes, in the lise of Wight, where there was another custom house, with a stop of several days. Headed finally for the sea, the passengers must spend from six weeks to four months more, packed like herrings in a box on miserable, unclean sailing ships before they came to the promised land.

In port at last, but without money—and often in debt to the shipmaster—they had to sell themselves as servants. There was a good demand for able-bodied young Germans of both sexes: and the business attained such proportions, indeed, that agents appeared on the scene and undertook to service merchants from Philadelphis, went about through the Rhineland, advancing specious

cure immigrants for the shipowners. These agents, well dressed, and pretending to be rich merchants from Philadelphia, went about through the Rhineland, advancing specious arguments to induce the people to emigrate. For each immigrant furnished to the ship the agent received a commission from the owner. The Germans cailed these men "soul seliers," or "newisnders," and their calling brought them into much disrepute among the Germans, who were often so cruciny deceived by their stories.

Readers of "Janice Meredith" will remember how these German servants or redemptioners were sold and indentured to their masters. Mr. Diffenderfer gives the following account of the process, which is from an eyewitness.

"The sale of human beings in the market on board the ship is carried on thus: Eyery day Englishmen, Dutchmen and high German people come from the city of Philadelphia and other places—some from a great distance, say 60, 90 and 120 miles away—and go on board the newly arrived ship that habrought and offers for sale passengers from Europe, and select among the healthy persons such as they deem suitable for their business, and bargain with them how long they will serve for their passage money, for which most of them are still in debt. When they have come to an agreement it happens that adult persons bind themselves in writing to serve three, four, five or six years for the amount due by them, according to their age and strength. But very young people, from 10 to 15 years, must serve until they are 21 years old. Many persons must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle.

This is no very pleasant picture; and yet, event there there there there there are an extended away their children like so many head of cattle.

years old. Many persons must sell and trade away their children like so many head of cattle.

This is no very pleasant picture; and yet, redemphoners were not always such great sinterers, after all there is a origote side. The immigrants were nearly all peasants but another name for serfs in Germany in the eighteenth century. They left little that was joyful behind them. Like the slave, the lot of the indentured servant was better or worse accordingly as he found a good or bad master.

Mr. Diffenderfer's study, especially as it relates to the redempiloners, is a valuable one. It will tell many Pennsylvanians a great deal about their ancestors, and lead them to feel better satisfied with their own let in the world after they have considered what their immigrant forebears had to pass through, when each packed up his chest of goods and came across the sea to establish himself in William Penn's wilderness among the Indians as a buffer for the Quakers in Philadelphia. Mr. Diffenderfer mentions the Quakers boast that they never had any quarrels or unpleasantness with the ladians. He sees good reason for this in the fact that the Germans surrounded them on all sides, and their bodies became the shields to protect the English colonists, who were more happily situated. Moreover—and this was for long ground for bitter difference between the Quakers and the Dutan—the Quaker assembly, opposed to warlike measures, steadfastly refused to vote money for the defence of the frontieramen against the Indians. But this old score may have been evened up by this time, for Mr. Diffenderfer sa's that the Quakers have now lest control of the deverything, while the Pennsylvania Germans. this old by this time

"Lipton" High Ball Finest Matured Old DUBLIN ... LONDON G. P. HITTHLEIN & BRO. No Bester Anto-orter In to Be Found on Pushing

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH. SHE'S BOAT AND WAGON, TOO. An Ingenious Craft Which a Marine

ler Uses by Land and Sea. Bancon, Me., Aug. 17.—The queerest craft that sails the coast of Maine in summer and cruises the country roads in win ter-for she, or it, does both-is, the score boat Yankee Notion, owned, sailed and operated by Uncle Nat Cottle, familiarly known as "Cobbler Cottle." He is a cripple, more than 60 years old. One of his legs is withered and minus the foot, while the other leg is so twisted at the ankle that locomotion is painful, almost impossible for the old man, even with the aid of crutches. To add to his misfortunes, on hand is almost useless, so that any work he undertakes is performed slowly and laboriously. Yet a stout heart and a fine stock of Yankee ingenuity have enabled Cobbler Cottle to get shead in the world better than many of his able-bodied neigh-

bors have done. Cottle's parents were so poor that, crippled as he was, he was obliged when a mere child to go boat fishing, and in the course of several years at this he became a good sailor so good that, despite his physical shortcomings, he became mate of the schooner Sea Breeze. After some years sailing as mate and second mate he took to cooking as something easier, and it is the testimony of many a coaster that he was

cooking as something easier, and it is the testimony of many a coaster that he was a good cook, Finally he abandoned the sea, and took to cobbling, and that trade he has since followed.

Twenty years ago Cottle took up his residence on Swans Island, with two little dogs, Snip and Sank (Sancho) as companions. Sank is dead, but Snip has continued as the cobbler's faithful friend and companion, and is now as much of a sailor as any dog ever gets to be. The people at the fishing village of Atlantic built for the cobbler a neat shop and house combined, wherein he lived for a time. But although comfortable and prosperous there he longed for the sea and made a few more trips. Then he conceived the idea of building a sort of soow boat in which he could have a floating cobbler shop in summer, cruising along the coast, and which in winter could be placed on runners, like a smelt boat, and hauled across the country.

Alone and unaided, Cottle built the boat, a scow 20 feet long and 6 feet wide, with a house 10 feet long and extending the entire width of the craft. She is alcoprigged, and carries weatherboards on either side to hold her up in beating to windward. All sheets and halliards and downhauls trim aft, so that the cobbler skipper can make or trim sail without leaving the wheel, and he gets along very well in any weather. In the house is a cobbler's bench, a bunk, a table and a stove, and it is comfortable enough. The sloop is painted bright red, and across her stern is painted in big letters her name: Yankee Notion.

When the Yankee Notion made her first

When the Yankee Notion made her first When the Yankee Notion made her first trip alongshore she created a sensation, and Cottle got more work than he could do. Business is never dull with him, and he makes more than a living. He saves to cents every week to take care of Snip and himself when they are old. When winter comes on and the sailor cobbler does not care to face the flerce gales that sweep the coast of Maine, he puts the Yankee Notion on runners and cruises over the roads to the interior, or, if he feels inclined, hauls her up in some sunny cove. the roads to the interior, or, if he feels in-clined, hauls her up in some sunny cove, builds a high board fence on the north to keep off the winds, and banks her sides with fir boughs. There he lives with plenty to eat and read and smoke, while his visi-tors, the boys from miles around, call every day to hear him tell stories of the sea or

SEEKS CITIZENSHIP. IN MAINE First Application From a Fereign-Bern

Woman Registered in the State. Bangon, Me., Aug. 17.—For the first time in the history of Maine a woman of foreign birth has declared her intention of becoming a citizen of the United States and has taken out her first papers. The woman is Miss Augusta Charlotte Ryden. a native Sweden, who has lived in this country for several years. Her brother is an attendant sweden, who has reveal to the Cause of the United States Marine Hospital in Portland, and she has received an appointment as nurse in that institution. The rules of the marine hospital service require an American citizen or shall have declar his or her intention of becoming such. Miss Ryden has complied.

WHEN THE EARTH ROCKED. Scenes at a Campmeeting at the Time of the Charleston Earthquake.

From the Atlanta Constitution. There is something uncanny about an earthquake shock," said a gentleman who ad experienced seismic disturbances and

the terror caused by them

"The sensation," he continued, "caused by the quivering and rocking of the earth thrills every fibre of a person with awe. I snw this forcibly illustrated at the time Charleston was wrecked. That earthquake shock was perceptible throughout Georgia, being especially noticeable in the middle part of the State.
"The night of the earthquake there was

a Methodist campineeting in progress at Bluff Springs, near Zebulon. There was a great crowd at the meeting, and the people didn't seem to be in a very religious frame of mind to me. The preacher delivered an eloquent sermon on death and the judgment, and at its close converts were invited to the altar. But the people didn't take kindly to the invitation, and only three or four went up to be prayed for. The minister begged the people to come forward, but his appeals fell on deaf ears. Back some distance from the stand the young people were chatting as unconcernedly as if the issues of time and eternity had not been presented to them.

The minister seemed to be discouraged by the coldness of his hearers and was on the point of closing the service. But just as he was about to say. Let us pray, the first slight shock was felt. In an instant everybody under the stand became as still as death itself. Faces blanched and eyes were opened wide in terror. No one at first seemed to realize what had caused the earth to rock as if in a spasm. With the coming of the next shock, however, some realized what it meant, and the cry of earthquake was heard.

"Hardly had the dread word been uttered when there was a rush for the mourners' bench. I never saw such a stampede in my life. In less time than it takes to write the altar was surrounded by hundreds who were diazed with terror and crying on the Lord for mercy. A third shock came while those frightened were at the altar, and it came near throwing some of them into convuisions.

The minister was the only one who seemed not to be frightened, and he began praying in tones that had a quieting effect on the people. But it was hours before calm was restored and fear banished. The quivering of the earth had something so uncaunty about it that the people were ready to believe that the end of time was at hand.

I shall never forget that scene of 1,000 persons, who had been deaf to the appeals of the prescher, fleeing in terror to the altar when they felt the etch be in to rock. mind to me. The preacher delivered an ele-

The following is a list of referees appointed in cases the Supreme Court last week By Justice MacLean

By Justice Macissan.

Coses.

Matter of Medical Adv.

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John Burt. Jr.

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Morrie Cukor.

Marker of Jaroh Aries.

By Justice O'Gorman.

Bart vs. Brainwood. Arthur H. Van Brunt.

Trusteen &c. of the Dis. Hart vs. Dynamics of Gottom.

Hart vs. Dynamics and Arthur H. Van Hrunt.

Trusters &c. of the Discoverant Charles and Struct.

Years vs. Stone.

J. Parties McLaughlin, Jr.

Designate vs. Stone.

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Carthort vs. Weiber.

Arthur J. Trust.

Peter Schmone.

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KILLING THE BLUE WHALE. How the Largest Animal in the World Is Vanquished by Men.

From Pearson's Magazine. To pursue the blue whate successfully a boat is required that can steam 12 knots an hour, and which is furnished with a formidble weapon known as the harpoon-gun. The harpoon gun is a ponderous piece of apparatus placed on a raised platform on the prow of the whaler, and consists a a short, stout cannon, mounted on a brea-pedestal, on which it can rotate horizontally The gun has also a vertical motion, and can be turned quickly in whatever director top of the gun are "sights" for aiming, just as in a rifle. Hehind is the stock, which is grasped in the hand when firing the gun is grasped in the hand when firing the gun, and beneath is the trigger. The breech is a box-like arrangement, situated just where the stock is fastened to the gun proper The gun is loaded in the ordinary way from the muzzle, and the harpoon is tightly rammed into it. To discharge the gun, a small cartridge, with a wire attached, is first put into the breech. Pressure on the trigger causes a pull on the wire, which ignites the cartridge and discharges the gun simultaneously. The harpoon is about six feet in length, and very massive. It consists essentially of three parts, the anterior conical pertion, the movable barks, and the shalt. The anterior conical piece is an explosive shell filled with gunpowder, and seriews on to the rest of the harpoon. The explosive shell is fired with a time-fuse after the harpoon is imbedded in the whale.

Behind the explosive conical piece ile the four barbs situated at right angles to each other. These barbs are always bound do wn tightly together with thin rope and when the harpoon is going to be discharged. As the harpoon penetrates the flesh of the while this rope gets brushed off the barbs, and, its coding, pulls a wire, which sets fire to the fuse, and it explodes the shell in a few secondathe explosion causes the four barbs to standout, so that it becomes impossible for the harpoon to be withdrawn. The rest of the post tached.

If the whale is at all well hit, the harpoon gets imbedded about five feet, and unless the rope breaks, the animal cannot escape. The rope, which is a very stout one, passes from the harpoon onto a round tray in front of the gun where a coll of fifty feet or so lies.

Taken all in all the harpoon-gun is about the most exquisitely cruel instrument of destroy, that one realizes it is nevertheless none too effective. The gun is never discharged at agreater distance than fifty feet, and soldom and beneath is the trigger. The breech

DROUGHT AND HAY FEVER.

Sr. Patt., Minn., Aug. 16.—Hay fever victhis season which seems to confirm, beyond a doubt, the theory that the disease is produced from the pollen of ragweed, goldenrand other similar vegetation. Wherever t drought has prevailed to an extent sufficient to destroy these weeds before they reached to destroy these weeds before they reached the ripened stage hay fever has not made its appearance, this season. Hundreds of victims of the malady who live in South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, and nually visit Northern Minnesota and Wissonsin resorts, and generally have their quarters engaged a long time in advance. While a great many sufferers have already come north from other States the annual pilgrimage of those from the States have already come north from other States have already come north from their states the annual pilgrimage of those from the States have been received saying they were waiting for its appearance, but that it is a month overdue.

A St. Paul physician who has treated annually for several years from twenty to fifty such patients declared to-day that not a single case had come to his notice this year, though last season they began coming as early as July 10. This has started a train of inquiries amore they physicians, who thus far note an almost total absence of the disease. In this vicinity, though it has been very dry this season, it cannot be said to be within the drought district this absence of hay fever is, however, attributed to the drought of the southwest, which destroyed the disease-producing vegetation, and cuphasizes the belief that it is not incurable.

On the theory that hay fever is produced by ragweed pollen, a well-known St. Faul newspaper man, who contracted hay fever in southern Minnesota, and whose suferings were almost notorious, undertook to prove his theory by excluding the cause. The surgestion was not his alone, but had the approval of his physician. Commencing in the early spring he tightly clased the windows of his sleeping apartment every afternoon at 5 o'clock By commencing in the early spring he tightly c the ripened stage hay fever has not in its appearance, this season. Hundreds

From the Minneapolis Tribune.
RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 12.—Isaac R.
a colored man 80 years old, of souther
diana, is unable to read or write, bu
quote the Hible by heart. Until 8 is
last he could not quote a line of the
but he claims that an angel appears
fore him and gave the key to the impaters fore him and gave the key to the hidden mystery. Isaac claims to have had a special revela-tion from God and has been told by the Al-mighty to explain to the people the mys-teries of the books of Daniel and the Reve-lations. The colored people regard firecast as a wonder, and thousands will go to hear him preach. Brooks can quote any pas-sage in the Bible, and the efforts of the Bible students and ministers to tangle him have failed.

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